

pressing needs of people, particularly the poor, and we must reinforce this commitment by an unequivocal acknowledgement that freedom from poverty is a fundamental human rights of all people.

Fourth, we must learn from past mistakes and ensure the development cooperation supports the polity and not just the economy; that it is country-driven and not donor-driven. The challenges of growing poverty and widening inequity will not be met without democratization and good governance. Development cooperation must be fully committed to these ends. Assistance projects must also be owned by the people they are intended to help, because these projects respond to their actual needs and because, through their participation, they themselves helped design the project. Development assistance must empower the poor—economically, socially and politically—not marginalize them.

Finally, we must have the foresight to increase development assistance, not reduce it. We know much better now—often from sad experience—how to succeed in development cooperation. Yet, right at this confluence of greater need and greater opportunity, we find tragically that resources are declining, not increasing. Development assistance has declined for five years running, and is now at an historic low. This trend that must be reversed, or we will pay dearly later—in missed economic opportunity, with emergency relief, with peacekeeping forces, through the spread of disease, environmental deterioration, illegal migrants, refugees, or terrorism. Certainly, we will pay through the great pall cast on the human spirit by the knowledge that we have not acted to help relieve poverty's suffering when we could so easily have. An enlarged volume of assistance is absolutely critical right now, for example, if we are to avoid the "Sophie's Choice" problem of increasing assistance to Asia without further diminishing assistance to Africa.

We must see development assistance not as an alternative to private investment but, for much of the world, as an essential building block to a vibrant private sector and successful financial markets. We must see development assistance not as a handout but as a solid investment in "global public goods," including peace and a more equitable and habitable world from which we all benefit. And we must seek development assistance not only from traditional sources but also from new and innovative sources of finance.

These are challenging objectives. But let's make no mistake about it: the policies the U.S. adopts today, in the context of the globalizing world, with regard to development cooperation and the United Nations—these are defining decisions for the United States. They will define the values for which our country stands. The world is watching, and expects a lot of America. Let us not disappoint them—or ourselves.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS P. MARTINI

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the New York Times Obituary of Louis P. Martini. Louis Martini was a leading figure in the California business and he will be sadly missed.

"Louis P. Martini, a leading figure in the California wine business and chairman of the

Louis M. Martini Winery in Napa Valley, died Monday at his home in St. Helena, Calif. He was 79.

The cause of death was cancer his family said.

The Martini family has been involved in the California wine industry for more than 70 years. Mr. Martini's father, Louis M. Martini, founded the family winery as the L.M. Martini Grape Products Company in 1922 in Kingsburg, near Fresno. The elder Martini, who never thought of Prohibition as anything more than a temporary aberration, began planning the expansion of his business while other wine companies were closing.

In 1933, he moved to the Napa Valley and changed the company's name to the Louis M. Martini Winery.

Louis Peter Martini was born in Livermore and grew up in Kingsburg, working in the winery and the vineyards as a boy. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1941 and spent four years in the Army Air Forces during World War II. He joined the winery as vice president in 1946 and became the winemaker in 1954; wines he made in the 1950's and 60's are still prized by collectors.

At 6 feet 4 inches, Mr. Martini was a gentle giant, who worked in the shadow of his flamboyant father until the elder Martini's death in 1974. To an extent, the son's self-effacing nature is reflected in the winery's reputation. While he was a major producer of fine wine and an important behind-the-scenes industry leader, Mr. Martini avoided the well publicized social side of Napa Valley life, and his winery rarely appeared in trendy articles about the wine business.

But his achievements were numerous. In the 50's and 60's, he helped improve grape quality by identifying and propagating superior grape clones. He developed vineyards in the Carenros district of the valley when it was considered useful only for grazing sheep, and he is credited with making the first Carenros varietal pinot noir in 1952. Today many of the best California pinot noirs come from Carenros. Mr. Martini also made the first varietal merlot wine in the United States with his merlot blend in 1968 to 1970. And he was a pioneer in the use of mechanical grape harvesting.

From 1968 to 1985, he was president and general manager of the winery, which remains in family hands. His daughter is president and chief executive.

Mr. Martini was a founder and former chairman of the Wine Institute and a charter member of the American Society of Enologists.

Surviving, besides his daughter, are his wife Elizabeth Martinelli Martini; two sons Michael of St. Helena, the current Martini wine maker, and Peter, of Seattle, another daughter Patricia of San Francisco, and four grandchildren."

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Louis P. Martini. Mr. Martini was a great American businessman and patriot. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in expressing my sincerest condolences to the Martini family.

H.R. 901, THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 901, "The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act," to reestablish Congress as the ultimate decision-maker in managing public lands and maintain sovereign controls of lands in the United States. The bill insists that no land be designated for inclusion in international land use programs, such as World Heritage Sites, without the clear and direct approval of Congress and requires that local citizens and public officials participate in decisions on designating land near their homes for inclusion in these international land programs.

World Heritage Sites are natural areas of cultural monuments recognized by the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), under "The Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage." Proponents of World Heritage Sites keep saying that they are designated at the request of local communities. They seem to believe that if they keep repeating this mantra often enough, then somehow it will prove true. The Committee on Resources has now held three hearings on this issue and has yet to find one example where a World Heritage Site designation was requested by a broad-based cross-section of either the public or local officials. On the contrary, the Committee has found that World Heritage Site designation efforts are almost always driven by federal agencies, usually the Department of Interior, and often face strong local opposition.

The Department of Interior, in cooperation with the Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage has identified a shopping list of 94 sites in 31 States and the District of Columbia that they would like to make World Heritage Sites. So far, twenty-two of the sites on this list have been designated World Heritage Sites. I would like to include this list and the detailed descriptions of the natural properties on this list. More information on this important issue can be found on the Committee on Resources website at: <http://www.house.gov/105cong/issues.htm>

WORLD HERITAGE SHOPPING LIST FOR UNITED STATES (BY STATE)

ALABAMA

Moundville Site.

ALASKA

Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National.
Wildlife Refuge (Fur Seal Rookeries).
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
Cape Krusenstern Archaeological District.
Denali National Park.
Gates of the Arctic National Park.
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, inscribed 1992.

Katmai National Park.
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, inscribed 1979.

ARIZONA

Casa Grande National Monument.
Grand Canyon National Park, inscribed 1979.

Hohokam Pima National Monument.
Lowell Observatory.
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.
Saguaro National Monument.
San Xavier Del Bac.
Taliesin West.
Ventana Cave.

CALIFORNIA

Joshua Tree National Monument.
Point Reyes National Seashore/Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge.
Redwood National Park, inscribed 1980.
Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks.
Yosemite National Park, inscribed 1984.

CALIFORNIA/NEVADA

Death Valley National Monument.

COLORADO

Colorado National Monument.
Mesa Verde National Park, inscribed 1978.
Lindenmeier Site.
Rocky Mountain National Park.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chapel Hall, Gallaudet College.
Washington Monument.

FLORIDA/GEORGIA

Everglades National Park, inscribed 1979.
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

GEORGIA

Ocmulgee National Monument.
Savannah Historic District.
Warm Springs Historic District.

HAWAII

Haleakala National Park.
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, inscribed 1987.
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park.

ILLINOIS

Auditorium Building, Chicago.
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, inscribed 1982.
Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Store, Chicago.
Eads Bridge, Illinois-St. Louis, Missouri
Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio
Leiter II Building, Chicago
Marquette Building, Chicago
Reliance Building, Chicago
Robie House, Chicago
Rookery Building, Chicago
South Dearborn Street-Printing House
Row North Historic District.
Unity Temple, Oak Park.

INDIANA

New Harmony Historic District.

LOUISIANA

Poverty Point.

MAINE

Acadia National Park.

MASSACHUSETTS

Goddard Rocket Launching Site.

MISSOURI

Wainright Building, St. Louis.

MONTANA

Glacier National Park, inscribed 1995.

NEW JERSEY/NEW YORK

Statue of Liberty National Monument, inscribed 1984.

NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, inscribed 1995.
Chaco Culture National Historical Park, inscribed 1987.
Pecos National Monument.
Taos Pueblo, inscribed 1992.
Trinity Site.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Bridge.
General Electric Research Laboratories, Schenectady.

Prudential (Guaranty) Building, Buffalo.
Pupin Physics Laboratory, Columbia University.

Original Bell Telephone Laboratories.

NORTH CAROLINA/TENNESSEE

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, inscribed 1983.

OHIO

Mound City Group National Monument.

OREGON

Crater Lake National Park.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fallingwater.
Independence National Historic Site, inscribed 1979.

TEXAS

Big Bend National Park.
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

UTAH

Arches National Park.
Bryce Canyon National Park.
Canyonlands National Park.
Capitol Reef National Park.
Rainbow Bridge National Monument.
Zion National Park.

VIRGINIA

McCormick Farm and Workshop
Monticello, inscribed 1987.
University of Virginia Historic District, inscribed 1987.
Virginia Coast Reserve.

WASHINGTON

Mount Rainier National Park.
Olympic National Park, inscribed 1981.
North Cascades National Park.

WISCONSIN

Taliesin.

WYOMING

Grand Teton National Park.

WYOMING/MONTANA

Yellowstone National Park, inscribed 1978.

PUERTO RICO

La Fortaleza-San Juan National Historical site, inscribed 1983.

INDICATIVE INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL FUTURE U.S. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST—NATURAL PROPERTIES

APPALACHIAN RANGES

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee/North Carolina (35 deg.37' N.; 83 deg.27' W.). This tract, which includes one of the oldest uplands on earth, has a diversity of lush vegetation associated with its varied topography, including spruce-fir, hemlock, deciduous, and mixed forests. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia/Florida (30 deg.48' N.; 82 deg.17' W.). This tract includes a vast peat bog, interspersed with upland prairies, marshes, and open water. These diverse habitats are home for a wide range of uncommon, threatened, and endangered species, including the American alligator. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iv) habitat of endangered animal species.

Virginia Coast Reserve, Virginia (37 deg.30' N.; 75 deg.40' W.). The Virginia Coast Reserve is the most well-preserved extensive barrier island system remaining on the Atlantic Coast of North America. The system of barrier islands, saltmarshes, and lagoons demonstrate dune and beach migration and storm action on barrier islands, and include virtually all of the plant Communities which

once occurred along the Atlantic Coast. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

BROOKS RANGE

Arctic national Wildlife Refuge, Alaska (69 deg.0' N.; 143 deg.0' W.). This area's varied topography, extending from the Brooks Range north to the Arctic Ocean, is habitat for a tremendous diversity of wildlife, including caribou, polar and grizzly bears, musk ox, Dall sheep, Arctic peregrine falcons, and golden eagles. It is a virtually undisturbed arctic landscape, with coastal plain, tundra, valley, and mountain components. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) superlative natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Gates of the Arctic National Park, Alaska (67 deg.30' N.; 153 deg.0' W.). Gates of the Arctic includes a portion of the central Brooks Range and is characterized by jagged mountain peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers and numerous lakes. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CASCADE RANGE

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon (42 deg.55' N.; 122 deg.06' W.). This unique, deep blue lake lies at the center of Mount Mazama, an ancient volcanic peak that collapsed centuries ago. The lake is bounded by multicolored lava walls extending 500 to 2000 feet above the lake's waters. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington (46 deg.52' N.; 121 deg.41' W.). Mount Rainier National Park includes the greatest single-peak glacial system in the U.S., radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano. Dense forests and subalpine meadows here are characteristic of the Cascade Range. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution; and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

North Cascades National Park, Washington (48 deg.40' N.; 121 deg.15' W.). The tall, jagged peaks of the North Cascades intercept moisture-laden winds off the Pacific Ocean, which produce glaciers, waterfalls, and ice falls in this wild alpine region where plant and animal communities thrive in mountain valleys. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CHIHUAHUA DESERT

Big Bend National Park, Texas (29 deg.15' N.; 103 deg.11' W.). This area has many excellent examples of mountain systems and deep canyons formed by a major river. A variety of unusual geological formations are found here, with many vegetation types—dry coniferous forest, woodland, chaparral, and desert—associated with them. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formation, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico (32 deg.10' N.; 104 deg.40' W.). This series of connected caverns, which include the largest underground chambers yet discovered,

have many magnificent and curious cave formations, including an array of speleothems. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas (31 deg.50' N.; 104 deg.50' W.). Rising abruptly from the surrounding desert, the mountain mass constituting this national park contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. A tremendous earth fault and unusual flora and fauna are also found here. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example illustrating a major stage of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

COLORADO PLATEAU

Arches National Park, Utah (38 deg.40' N.; 109 deg.30' W.). Arches National Park contains many extraordinary products of erosional processes, including giant arches, windows, pinnacles and pedestals. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah (37 deg.30' N.; 112 deg.10' W.). Bryce Canyon includes innumerable highly colorful and bizarre pinnacles, walls and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Canyonlands National Park, Utah (38 deg.20' N.; 109 deg.50' W.). This area's diverse geological features, which include arches, fins pillars, spires, and mesas, exemplify the array of erosional patterns carved primarily by running water. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Capitol Reef National Park, Utah (38 deg.20' N.; 111 deg.10' W.). The 100-mile long Waterpocket Fold is one of the world's most graphic examples of a monoclinical folding of the earth's crust. A striking variety of features, including volcanic dikes and sills, arches and bridges, and monoliths and sinkholes, have been created or exposed by wide-scale erosion occurring over the past 270 million years. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Colorado National Monument, Colorado (39 deg.0' N.; 08 deg.40' W.). Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, bizarre formations, and dinosaur fossils are contained within this national monument. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah (37 deg.0' N.; 111 deg.0' W.). Rainbow Bridge is the greatest of the world's known natural bridges, rising 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Zion National Park, Utah (37 deg.20' N.; 113 deg.0' W.). Zion's colorful canyon and mesa vistas include erosion and rock-fault patterns that produce phenomenal shapes and

landscapes. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii (19 deg.20' N.; 155 deg.20' W.). This site contains outstanding examples of active and recent volcanism, along with luxuriant vegetational development at its lower elevations. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example illustrating the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

MOHAVE DESERT

Death Valley National Monument, California/Nevada (36 deg.30' N.; 117 deg.0' W.). This large desert area, which is nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. It is highly representative of Great Basin/Mohave Desert (mountain and desert) ecosystems. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

Joshua Tree National Monument, California (33 deg.50' N.; 116 deg.0' W.). This area, located at the junction of the Mohave and Sonoran Deserts, contains an unusually rich variety of desert plants, including extensive stands of Joshua trees, set amongst striking granitic formations. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

NEW ENGLAND-ADIRONDACKS

Acadia National Park, Maine (44 deg.20' N.; 68 deg.20' W.). Acadia, situated on a rocky archipelago along the Maine coast, is an area of diverse geological features, dramatic topography (including the highest headlands along the entire Atlantic coast), and outstanding scenic beauty. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological process, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional beauty.

NORTH PACIFIC BORDER

Point Reyes National Seashore/Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, California (38 deg.0' N.; 123 deg.0' W.). This proposal includes properties within the Point Reyes/Farallon Islands National Marine Sanctuary. The Point Reyes Peninsula, a unique living example of tectonic and seismic activity, has moved more than 300 miles in the past 80 million years. A complex active rift zone, including the famed San Andreas Fault, occurs where the Peninsula meets the California mainland. The area is characterized by a diverse set of habitats, striking scenery, and a large variety of terrestrial and aquatic animal species. The Farallon Islands support the largest seabird rookeries in the contiguous United States, including species such as the ashly storm petrel, western gull, Brandt's cormorant, black oystercatcher, and Cassin's auklet. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM

Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska (54 deg.40' N.; 164 deg.10' W.). The Aleutians represent a mixture of flora and fauna found in both the North American and Asian continents, and serves as a resting place for mi-

gratory species. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution.

Denali National Park, Alaska (63 deg.20' N.; 150 deg.40' W.). This tract embodies a unique and spectacular combination of geologic features, including active glaciers, major earthquake faults, and Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain peak in North America. It also includes outstanding examples of tundra and boreal forest ecosystems. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska (58 deg.30' N.; 136 deg.30' W.). Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperature rainforest, and a large variety of animals, including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals and eagles, can be found in this Park. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Katmai National Park, Alaska (58 deg.30' N.; 155 deg.20' W.). This area's interior wilderness includes the Valley of 10,000 Smokes, the result of the 1917 volcanic eruption of Mt. Katmai. The eruption produced countless fumaroles, a few of which are still active. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS (INCLUDES NORTHERN, MIDDLE, AND SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATURAL REGIONS)

Glacier National Park, Montana (48 deg.40' N.; 113 deg.50' W.). With mountain peaks exceeding 10,000 feet, this site includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams, and a wide variety of wild flowers and wildlife, including bighorn sheep, bald eagles and grizzly bears. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming (43 deg.40' N.; 100 deg.40' W.). Containing the most impressive portion of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains, this series of peaks rise more than a mile above surrounding sagebrush plains. The park includes the winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado (40 deg.20' N.; 105 deg.40' W.). Within this 412-square mile national park, peaks towering over 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers that are characteristic of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

SIERRA NEVADA

Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks, California (36 deg.40' N.; 118 deg.30' W.). A combination of two adjoining national parks, this tract includes Mount Whitney, the tallest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska, Mineral King Valley, and two enormous canyons of the Kings River. Groves of

giant sequoia, the world's largest living things, are found here. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Yosemite National Park, California (37 deg.50' N.; 119 deg.30' W.). Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, along with groves of sequoias and related tree species. Mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the nation's highest, are found here. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

SONORAN DESERT

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona (32 deg.0' N.; 112 deg.50' W.). This park contains block-faulted mountains separated by wide alluvial valleys, along with playas, lava fields, and sands. It includes representative examples of the Sonoran Desert found in this region and nowhere else in the United States. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

Saguaro National Monument, Arizona (32 deg.10' N.; 110 deg.40' W.). Giant saguaro cactus, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, reach up to 50 feet in height in the cactus forest in this park. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii (20 deg.40' N.; 156 deg.10' W.). With an elevational range from sea level to 3000 m, the park has a great variety of habitats. Alpine deserts, subalpine shrubland, dry forests, subalpine grassland, bogs, rainforests, and coastal vegetation all occur within a linear distance of 25 km. Of international botanical significance, over 95 percent of the species, and 20 percent of the genera of flowering plants are found nowhere else on earth. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) outstanding example representing ongoing biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural beauty.

OUR THANKS TO CAL HORNER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to call to the attention of our colleagues the accomplishments of our constituents, especially a constituent that I am privileged to have as both a friend and a long-time supporter. On October 24, Cal Horner will be retiring after forty years with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. He will be joined by family and friends who have a surprise or two in store for him.

After graduating from T. L. Handy High School, Cal began a three-year apprenticeship in Lathers' Local 131. With the skills he developed, he then worked in commercial, residential, and heavy industrial construction from 1959 until 1978, until he was elected as the

business representative of the Michigan State Council of Lathers. From 1980 until 1996 he was elected as the business representative of Local 1028—L. He also served as the Chairman of Local 1028—L's health care fund since 1978, and became a member of the Saginaw Labor Council.

Cal also held several other labor leadership positions. He was the Operations Director of West Central Michigan District Council of Carpenters, and an Executive Board Member/Trustee of the Council. He has been a Trustee of the Michigan Carpenter's Pension Fund, Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council, an Executive Board Member of both the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council and the Michigan State AFL—CIO. And he has served as President of Local 1045.

He made time for his community when he served as a Board Member and Vice Chairman of the Bangor Township Downtown Development Authority.

Throughout all of this, he enjoyed the support of his wife Jean, his daughter Laura Greenwood, his sons Floyd and Boert, and his grandchildren Joshua, Mitchell, Trinette, and Daniel. He has instilled in them his spirit of commitment, his record of accomplishment, and his desire to help improve the working environment for all of those around him.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to have known Calvin F. Horner, to have had his support, and to have earned his friendship. It is an honor to recognize his lifetime of accomplishment. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Cal and his family the very best on his retirement, and in extending our best wishes for all that life holds in store for them.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE LEE HAMILTON

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I particularly regret that I was not able to be on the floor when our colleagues offered their fine tributes to my very good friend, LEE HAMILTON, the Representative from the Ninth District in the historic southeastern part of Indiana.

I wish to add my voice to the strong chorus of admiration and praise with which so many members on both sides of the aisle saluted this very special legislator who has spent a third of a century in the service of his country.

Not too many of our colleagues know that as fellow Hoosiers, LEE and I were college students for awhile at DePauw University in Indiana, that we each spent some time studying in German universities, and both later got higher degrees at Indiana University. Few members also realize that LEE was inducted into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame for his prowess in the sport at Evansville Central High School as well as at DePauw University, where he also starred.

In those early days he was the tall, rangy player on a basketball court. Since his arrival in Congress in 1964 he has been a towering figure in this body, where the absence of his sage counsel, his good common sense and immense expertise will surely be felt by all of us for many years to come. Unfortunately, we

are not likely to see the likes of the Honorable LEE HAMILTON very soon again in these halls.

During our concomitant tours in Congress, LEE and I have often had common interests and similar concerns about issues vital to the United States. When it came to what was best for the citizens of this country, no one has shown more determination than he has in putting the interests of the nation first. Indeed, in pursuit of proper solutions he has not hesitated to criticize his own party when he felt it necessary. More often than not I have shared his views in matters of importance to the country. I especially appreciated his long support for free trade as the engine which drives international commerce and brings so many jobs to Indiana and Illinois.

His fellow Members look with admiration at the formidable array of accomplishments of this dedicated statesman. Seldom has one man had so many responsible positions during a career in this Congress. LEE was at one time or other Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, Chairman of International Relations, Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, and Co-Chairman of the Task Force on Foreign Assistance—to say nothing at all of his subcommittee chairmanships. Few members have ever had so comprehensive a grasp of so many issues of national importance.

As an historian I have shared LEE's great concern with the long-term consequences of important foreign policy decisions. I have applauded his extensive experience and especially his responsible efforts to create a bipartisan foreign policy. Often enough in the search for solutions to problems involving other nations, fellow members have sought his advice, knowing that his judgment would be evenhanded and based on a wealth of knowledge of world affairs that few members have attained.

Indeed, word has it that because of his stature in this body, LEE has been urged more than once to consider various higher positions such as governor or senator, but has preferred to remain loyal to his commitments to the House. It is also common knowledge that he has been considered for the post of Secretary of State by past presidential candidates and by the present administration—a position for which no one could be more qualified.

Indeed so preeminent are his qualifications in a great variety of disciplines that he has already been chosen as the Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and will take up his duties in January. He has also agreed to establish a center at Indiana University—his old alma mater and mine—to develop a better understanding of this Congress, with the hope that American citizens might better appreciate the complexities of the legislative process and what their representatives are doing on their behalf.

So it is with mixed emotions that I salute my fellow Member from Indiana who has come so far and achieved so much since we both attended the same great Hoosier schools so long ago. He will not be far away at the Wilson Center here in Washington, and we hope he will be able to walk over to the Floor as often as he can so that his presence will serve as a continuing role model for younger Members, and as a reminder that his legacy of comity and bipartisanship should continue to permeate our efforts here in House.